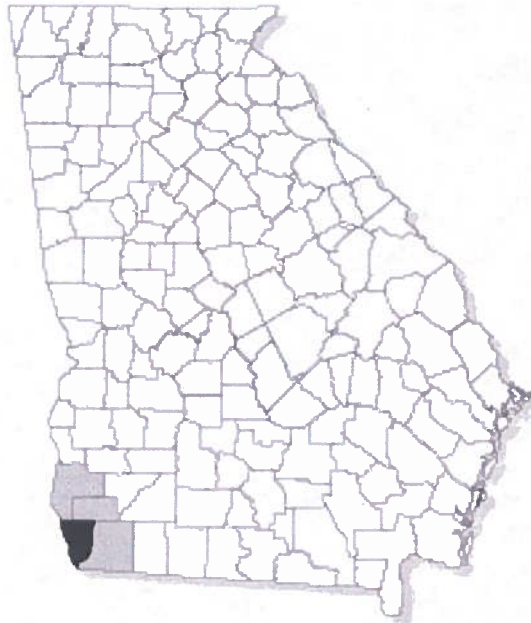


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Seminole County Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017



**Prepared with assistance from:
The Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center for Seminole
County and the cities of Donalsonville and Iron City**

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1. CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

This is a multi-jurisdictional Consolidated Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for the cities of Donalsonville, Iron City and Seminole County. The plan is intended to meet the revised Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures established by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA). It addresses the five core planning elements specified by the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures, including:

- Waste Reduction
- Collection
- Disposal
- Land Limitation
- Education and Public Involvement

The plan also includes a waste disposal stream analysis and implementation schedule.

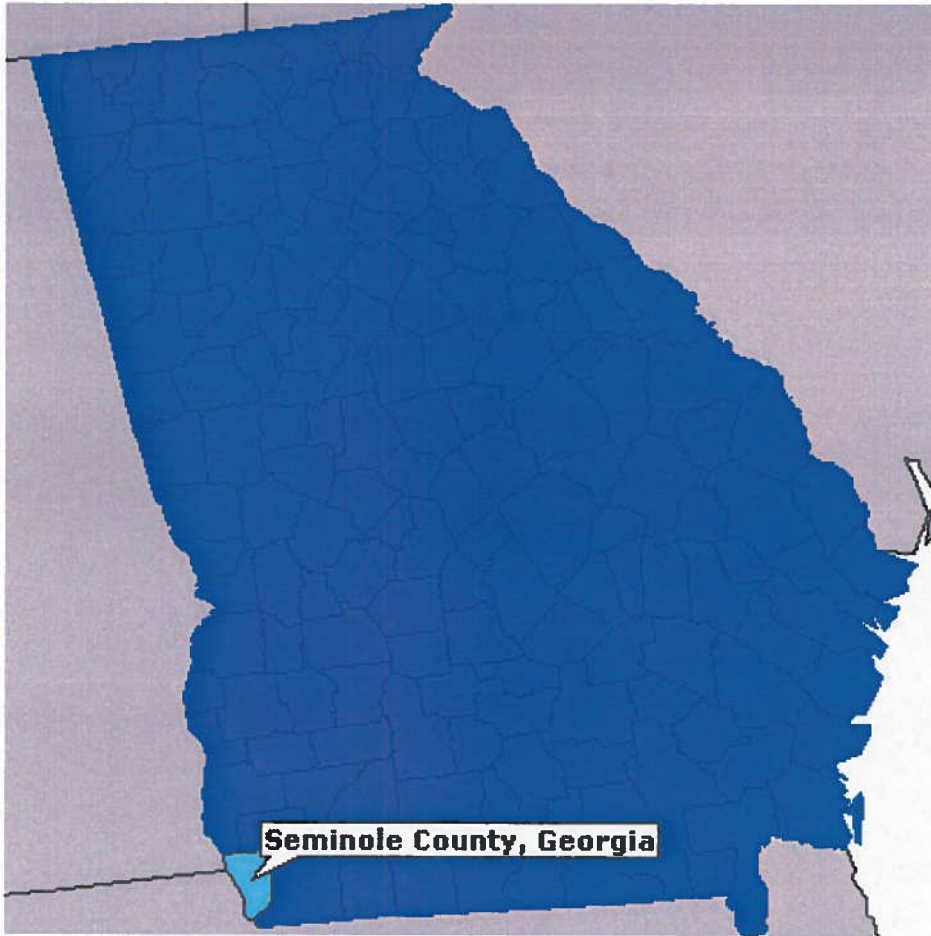
1.2 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this plan is to:

- Ensure that there are adequate collection systems in the county
- Inventory existing programs
- Identify needs and goals
- Ensure that solid waste management plans provide for 10 years of disposal capacity
- Provide for the protection of the environment
- Provide guidance to local governments
- Encourage the reduction, reuse and recycling of solid waste

1.3 Physical Characteristics

Seminole County is located in the extreme southwest corner of Georgia with a land area of 238 square miles. Seminole County is predominantly rural in character, with gently rolling terrain dotted with farms and wooded areas. Most of the county is farm or woodland. The Chattahoochee River forms the western border, which is also the state border with Florida and Alabama. Lake Seminole forms much of the county's southern border, Decatur County lies to the east, and the northern border abuts Miller and Early Counties. Seminole County is home to 9,226 people living in 3,573 households based on the 2000 United States Census count. The terrain near the lake varies from flat to gently rolling. Except for the hilly area bordering the southeastern portion of the lake, much of the area is underlain by Tampa Limestone. Numerous sloughs, lime sinks and flat pinelands dominate the surface topography in the area.



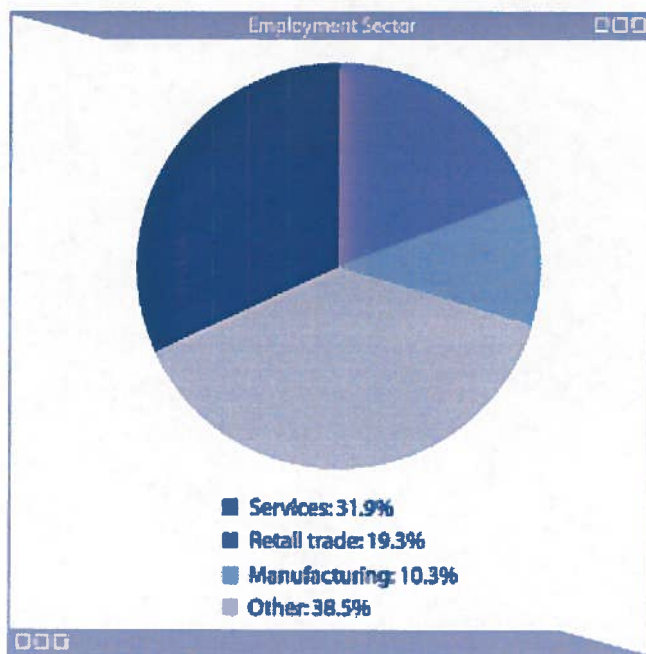
Seminole County Georgia



There are two incorporated areas in the county. Donelsonville, the county seat, is home to 2,796 people living in 1,008 households according to the last U.S. Census, and the city of Iron City has 321 people living in 142 households. The population is slowly increasing, at the rate of about 1.5% according the latest U.S. Census information. Based on the year 2000 United States Census data, the pie graphs that follow show the largest employers in the county by type. Agriculture is the most important industry in Seminole county.

1.4 Economic Activity

Based on the 2000 United States Census data, the graph and table below show the largest employers in the county by number and percent.



Employment by Type

INDUSTRY	NUMBER	PERCENT
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	231	6.4
Construction	290	8.0
Manufacturing	801	22.2
Wholesale trade	143	4.0
Retail trade	473	13.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	188	5.2
Information	36	1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	170	4.7
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	78	2.2
Educational, health and social services	681	18.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	204	5.7
Other services (except public administration)	148	4.1
Public administration	166	4.6

2. CHAPTER TWO

WASTE DISPOSAL STREAM ANALYSIS

2.1 Purpose of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to determine the amount and composition of solid waste generated within the county for the 10-year planning period.

2.2 Total Annual Tonnages

The following Waste Disposal Stream Analysis was completed using information from the United States Census and the *State Waste Characterization Study* prepared in 2005 by private consulting firm R.W. Beck and provided by the DCA. Because a study of the Southwest Georgia Region was not conducted, data were averaged from the South Georgia and the Lower Chattahoochee Regions to characterize the waste stream for the Southwest Georgia Region. The per capita disposal rate increased by just under one pound per person per day from 1994 to 2004. A rounded extrapolation of this trend for the last few years until the present yields a value of 6.5 pounds per-person per-day, which was used to estimate the amount of waste disposed of in the County.

TOTAL ANNUAL TONNAGES

AREA	POPULATION	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL TONNAGE
DONALSONVILLE	2,796	30%	3,317
IRON CITY	321	3%	381
SEMINOLE COUNTY UNINCORPORATED	6,109	66%	7,247
SEMINOLE COUNTY TOTAL AREA	9,226	100%	10,944

(Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding)

2.3 ESTIMATIONS OF MATERIALS DISPOSED OF IN THE MUNICIPAL WASTE STREAM

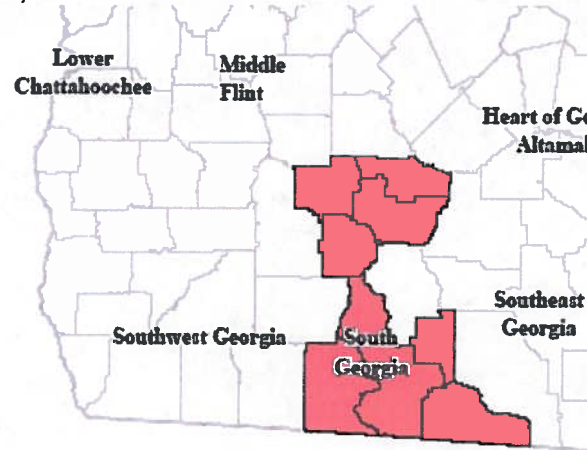
Material	Percent of Total	Tons Per Year
Paper and Paperboard	35%	3,830
Organic	28%	3,064
Plastic	16%	1,751
Construction/Demolition	9%	985
Metal	6%	657
Glass	4%	438
Inorganic	2%	219
Total	100%	10,944

(Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding)

2.4 Waste Stream Sampling

The Department of Community Affairs contracted with a private consulting firm, R.W. Beck, to complete the statewide waste characterization study, the results of which were shared publicly in August 2005. Due to budget constraints, a study for the southwest Georgia region was not conducted; therefore the waste stream analysis for this plan uses an average of data for the South Georgia region and the Lower Chattahoochee region.

The South Georgia Region includes Ben Hill, Brooks, Cook, Echols, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Tift, and Turner counties



The Lower Chattahoochee Region includes Chattahoochee, Clay, Harris, Muscogee, Quitman, Randolph, Stewart, and Talbot counties.



Paper and paperboard, comprising 35% (3,830 tons) of the waste stream, is the largest single component by a considerable margin. Efforts to reduce the per-capita contribution to the area's waste should concentrate on the reduction of paper in the waste stream and on encouraging residents to recycle paper.

There is a huge market for paper in the State of Georgia's paper mills (15 of the state's mills use recycled fiber and 9 of the mills use 100% recycled fiber). For every ton of paper recycled, 17 trees are saved. Making paper from recycled fiber uses 80% less water, uses 65% less energy, and produces 95% less air pollution than making paper from virgin trees. It also saves three cubic yards of landfill space.

Organic, the second largest component, at 28% (3,064 tons) of the waste stream, is comprised of materials such as wood, food wastes, yard waste, diapers and textiles. Together, paper and organic represent nearly two-thirds of all waste. To decrease the amount of organic material in the waste stream, home composting of yard wastes by Seminole County residents should be encouraged to help reduce this component.

The remaining one-third (approximately) of the waste stream is 16% (1,751 tons) plastic, 6% metal (657 tons), 9% (985 tons) construction and demolition which includes lumber, drywall and roofing shingles, 4% (438 tons) glass, and 2% (219 tons) inorganic. Inorganic includes items such as tires, and electronics such as televisions and computers. Plastic is another valuable recyclable important to a significant Georgia industry. For instance, plastic beverage containers can be made into carpet. The carpet industry in Georgia is one of the State's largest employers and the largest end-user of recycled soda bottles in the nation.

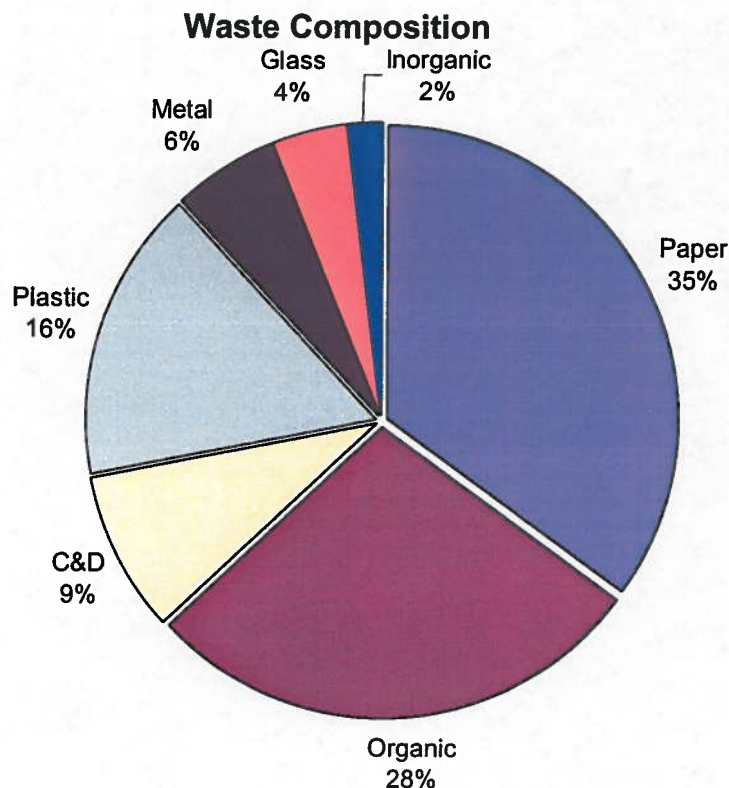
Georgians pay roughly 90 million dollars each year to discard recyclable materials that are worth about 250 million dollars to Georgia industries.

The following table shows the value of a few of the more easily recycled components of the waste stream in Seminole County and their value. The Global Recycling Network (GRN) website <http://www.grn.com> provides updated prices for a wide variety of recyclables. Old newspaper and corrugated cardboard, the two types of paper most in demand by Georgia industries, are roughly 14% of the waste stream. The value of 14% was used to calculate the value of paper in the table below.

2.5 Value of Recyclable Waste Components

Material	% of Waste Stream	Amount in Waste Stream	Unit Value	Value
Paper	14 %	1,532 tons	\$80/ton	\$122,560
Aluminum Cans	.85 %	93 tons	\$.63/pound	\$117,180
#1 Plastic	1.43 %	156 tons	\$.17/pound	\$53,040
#2 Plastic	1.1 %	120 tons	\$.19/pound	\$45,600

The value of the paper and beverage container portion of the waste stream in Seminole County for one year is worth about \$338,380.

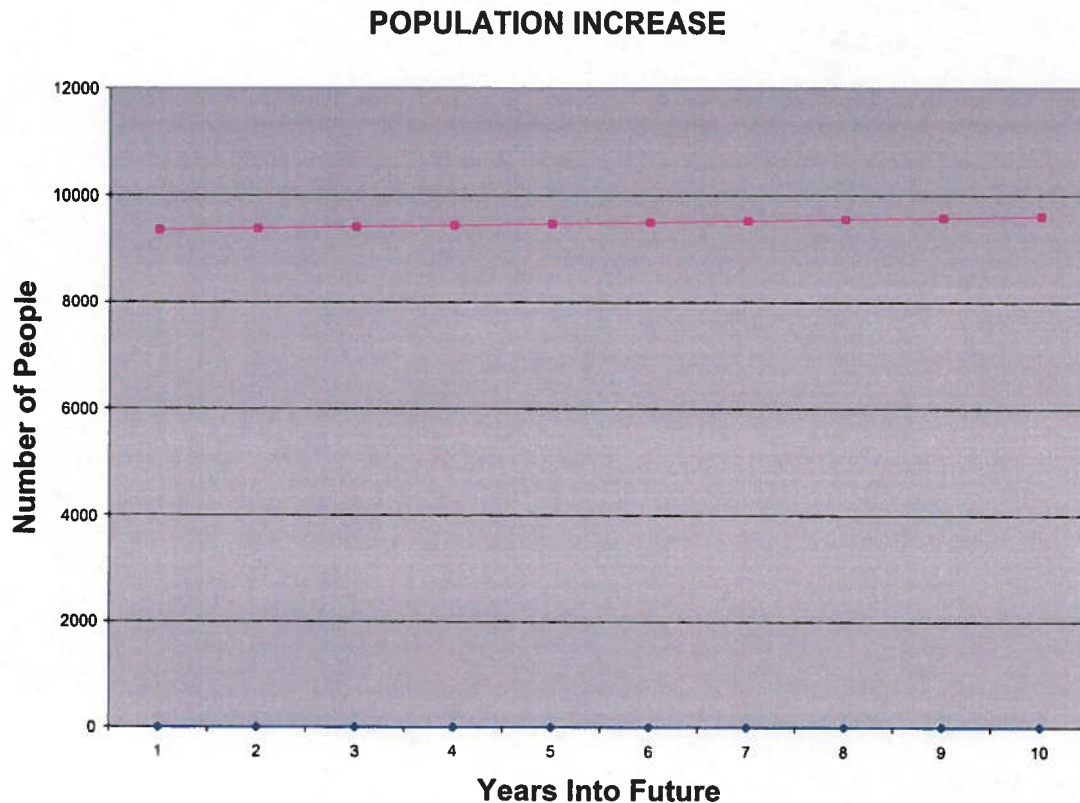


The pie chart above uses information from R.W. Beck's *Statewide Waste Characterization Study* and illustrates the relative proportion of waste stream components. It shows that paper is the largest portion of the waste stream, followed by organic, plastic, construction and demolition, metal, glass and inorganic.

2.6 Projected Annual Tonnages

PROJECTED ANNUAL TONNAGES		
Year	Population	Annual Tonnage
2007	9,353 people	11,095 tons
2008	9,381 people	11,163 tons
2009	9,410 people	11,196 tons
2010	9,438 people	11,229 tons
2011	9,466 people	11,263 tons
2012	9,495 people	11,297 tons
2013	9,523 people	11,331 tons
2014	9,552 people	11,364 tons
2015	9,580 people	11,397 tons
2016	9,609 people	11,399 tons
2017	9,637 people	11,432 tons

The above table shows an extrapolation of the current rate of growth and a proportional increase in waste disposal amounts based on current rates of disposal.



Based on current population trends, the number of people living in Seminole County, displayed in the table and graph above, is expected to increase slightly to roughly 101% of its current population during the ten-year planning period. If the per-capita generation of solid waste remains at current levels, the overall amount of solid waste generated will increase by 337 tons by the year 2017.

2.7 Generating Sectors of Residential and Commercial Municipal Solid Waste

The following breakdown uses state averages to compare the relative contribution of the waste stream between commercial and residential sectors. The residential waste contains more of newspapers, magazines, and paperboard. Commercial waste contains more corrugated cardboard and office paper. Plastics appear in comparable amounts in both streams, with residential having a slightly higher amount of PET and HDPE. Glass, metals, organics, and inorganics also appear in similar amounts in both streams.

<u>Paper</u>	Residential	Commercial
Newspaper	6.5%	3.2%
Corrugated Cardboard	6.0%	14.0%
Office	2.9%	4.2%
Magazine/Glossy	3.4%	1.9%
Paperboard	4.6%	2.4%
Mixed (Other Recyclable)	3.0%	2.7%
Other (Non-recyclable)	10.7%	10.9%
Total Paper	37.1%	39.3%

<u>Plastic</u>	Residential	Commercial
#1 PET Bottles	1.7%	1.2%
#2 HDPE Bottles	1.4%	0.9%
#3-#7 Bottles	0.3%	0.1%
Expanded Polystyrene	1.4%	1.4%
Film Plastic	7.4%	7.6%
Other Rigid Plastic	4.4%	4.3%
Total Plastic	16.6%	15.6%

<u>Glass</u>	Residential	Commercial
Clear	2.4%	1.4%
Green	0.5%	0.4%
Amber	1.4%	1.1%
Other	0.4%	0.4%
Total Glass	4.6%	3.2%

<u>Metal</u>	Residential	Commercial
Steel Cans	1.7%	1.1%
Aluminum Cans	0.9%	0.6%
Other Ferrous	1.7%	3.0%
Other Non-Ferrous	0.7%	0.8%
Total Metal	5.1%	5.5%

<u>Organics</u>	Residential	Commercial
Yard Waste	2.1%	3.0%
Wood (non-C&D)	1.4%	1.7%
Food Waste	13.4%	12.4%
Textiles	5.1%	3.7%
Diapers	3.6%	1.8%
Fines	3.0%	2.6%
Other Organics	1.3%	1.6%
Total Organic	29.8%	26.8%

<u>C&D</u>	Residential	Commercial
Drywall	0.3%	0.3%
Wood	1.3%	2.3%
Inerts	0.2%	0.6%
Carpet	1.1%	1.5%
Other C&D	1.0%	1.1%
Total C&D	3.9%	5.8%

<u>Inorganics</u>	Residential	Commercial
Televisions	0.0%	0.1%
Computers	0.0%	0.2%
Other Electronics	1.5%	2.0%
Tires	0.0%	0.3%
HHW	0.3%	0.5%
Other Inorganics	0.9%	0.7%
Total Inorganics	2.8%	3.9%

TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
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3. CHAPTER THREE WASTE COLLECTION

3.1 Purpose of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an inventory and assessment of existing solid waste collection systems to ensure the efficient and effective collection of solid waste, recyclable materials and yard waste in Seminole County for the ten-year planning period.

3.2 Inventory and Assessment of Existing Programs

Seminole County

Collection

Residents of Seminole County may contract directly with Seminole Sanitation for the collection of their household wastes. There are approximately 1,100 accounts in the county serviced by 90 gallon roll out containers that are collected once a week. Any county residents may bring their household wastes directly to the Seminole County Transfer Station. Businesses contract directly with Seminole Sanitation for their waste disposal needs.

Recyclable Materials

- White goods and metals of all types may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station. The scrap is sold to a private recycler.
- Cardboard may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Tires may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- County residents may drop off used motor oil and cardboard with the city of Donalsonville.
- County residents may drop off newspapers at a drop off station on Seminole Street in Donalsonville.
- Aluminum beverage containers may be sold as scrap in Bainbridge.

City of Donalsonville

Collection

The city of Donalsonville collects their own wastes with their own equipment and personnel. The roughly 1,010 households are serviced once per week with 90-gallon roll out containers collected at the curb. The city also provides and services three, four and six-yard dumpsters for the businesses within Donalsonville. All wastes are taken to the Seminole County Transfer Station. Seminole Sanitation provides for the disposal of construction and demolition materials with a number of roll-off containers in the city. Businesses contract directly with Seminole Sanitation for their waste disposal needs.

Recyclable Materials

- White goods and metals of all types may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.

- Cardboard may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Tires may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- The city of Donalsonville accepts used motor oil and cardboard.
- Residents may deposit newspapers at a drop off station on Seminole Street in Donalsonville.
- Aluminum beverage containers may be sold as scrap in Bainbridge.

Iron City

Collection

Iron City collects their own wastes with their own equipment and personnel. The roughly 145 households are serviced once per week with 90-gallon roll out containers collected at the curb. Businesses contract directly with Seminole Sanitation for their disposal needs.

Recyclable Materials

- White goods and metals of all types may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Cardboard may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Tires may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- The city of Donalsonville accepts used motor oil and cardboard.
- Residents may deposit newspapers at a drop off station on Seminole Street in Donalsonville.
- Aluminum beverage containers may be sold as scrap in Bainbridge.

3.3 Illegal Dumping and Littering

City of Donalsonville

There are no areas within the city where concentrated illegal dumping occurs. The city also has a litter control ordinance in place. Trash along the state highways within the city limits is picked up by state prisoners.

Iron City

There are no areas within the city where concentrated illegal dumping occurs. Trash along the state highways within the city limits is picked up by state prisoners.

Seminole County

The county also has a litter control ordinance. The county uses inmate labor to pick up roadside trash periodically.

3.4 Needs and Goals of Current Programs

- Seminole County and the cities of Donalsonville and Iron City wish to ensure the efficient and effective collection of solid waste and recyclable materials over the ten-year planning period.
- Seminole County and the cities of Donalsonville and Iron City will continue to encourage solid waste reduction through education and recycling, and to make modifications if necessary to the existing collection practices to minimize the amount of waste disposed.

- The cities of Donalsonville and Iron City will continue to collect their wastes, using city personnel to the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Seminole County will continue to allow a private contractor to contract directly with residents for the collection of wastes.
- Seminole County and the cities of Donalsonville and Iron City will continue to rely on residents for collection of aluminum.
- Seminole County will continue to sell metals to private recycler.

3.5 Contingency Strategy

The following section describes how Seminole County and the cities of Donalsonville and Iron City will deal with interruptions and/or increased demand upon their solid waste collection services due to major storms or human-caused disasters. There are a number of potential hazards that could generate significant amounts of waste in Seminole County.

- Hurricanes have the potential to inflict significant wind damage over a widespread area and may create large amounts of waste material.
- Tornadoes, although more localized than a hurricane, can generate higher wind speeds and may generate significant amounts of debris, especially over urban areas.
- Flooding is a possible hazard along stream corridors in Seminole County. Hurricanes and tropical depressions, over a period of several days, have the potential to release up to six months of average rainfall over an area. The resultant flooding may generate significant amounts of debris. Seminole County has a number of streams and rivers that could flood, but most are in rural and agricultural areas so their potential to generate waste is limited.

Disasters, both natural and human-caused, could potentially disrupt the collection of solid wastes.

- There is a major rail corridor that runs diagonally across the northern portion of the county, parallel to Route 84. There are 24 grade crossings in the county and a portion of the rail corridor closely parallels the major automotive corridor through Seminole County, Highway 84. Train derailments at grade crossings and along Highway 84, especially if the release of hazardous materials is involved, could interrupt the collection of solid wastes.

Seminole County and the cities of Donalsonville and Iron City have public works vehicles, equipment, and personnel that would be utilized initially to remove debris generated by a disaster. An assessment by local government leadership of the scope of damage would quickly determine whether or not local government resources are sufficient for the clean-up. Assistance from the local haulers listed in the appendix would be solicited, within 14 days; if it is determined additional clean up help is needed. The formal bidding process would be bypassed in the event of disaster. Businesses will make their own arrangements in the event of a disaster.

Contingency plans would be activated if it becomes clear that the health, safety and public welfare are potentially jeopardized by the debris. The timely removal of animal carcasses and other pathogenic materials will be considered a top priority.

Communication to residents will be through television, radio and newspapers if the infrastructure for such methods is sufficiently unscathed by the disaster. Emergency signage and door-to-door visits could be used to convey vital information to residents if the communications infrastructure is destroyed.

Several staging areas were identified for the temporary storage of debris. The county owned lot adjacent to the courthouse and the paved county owned lot at the Farmer's Market would serve the Donalsonville area. In outlying areas, as it has been done in the past private landowners would be contacted for permission to use their land as staging areas. It is expected that the bulk of the waste material collected will be vegetative. Vegetative and other burnable materials will be stacked in anticipation of an issuance of a burn permit from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division.

In the event the Springhill, Florida landfill is overwhelmed by significant amounts of waste, there are a number of backup landfills that could be used. From Donalsonville, the Thomasville Landfill is roughly 65 miles away, the Decatur County Landfill south of Attapulgus is roughly 36 miles away, the Taylor County landfill near Mauk, Georgia is about 134 miles away and the Pecan Row Landfill near Valdosta is roughly 100 miles away.

The Seminole County Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provide assistance to local governments in times of emergency and the contact information for those agencies is provided below.

The Seminole County Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) director is Travis Brooks. Office phone: 229-542-8956. Office address: 220 South Woolfork Avenue, Post Office Box 308, Donalsonville, Georgia 31745. Email address: chiefbrooksd@alltel.net.

The Federal Region Center (FRC), of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is located in Thomasville, Georgia (Contact: Gene Davis, Thomasville, GA., (912)226-1761, Ext. 207/343) operates a system of state liaisons to provide assistance and quick response to state/local emergencies.

4. CHAPTER FOUR WASTE REDUCTION

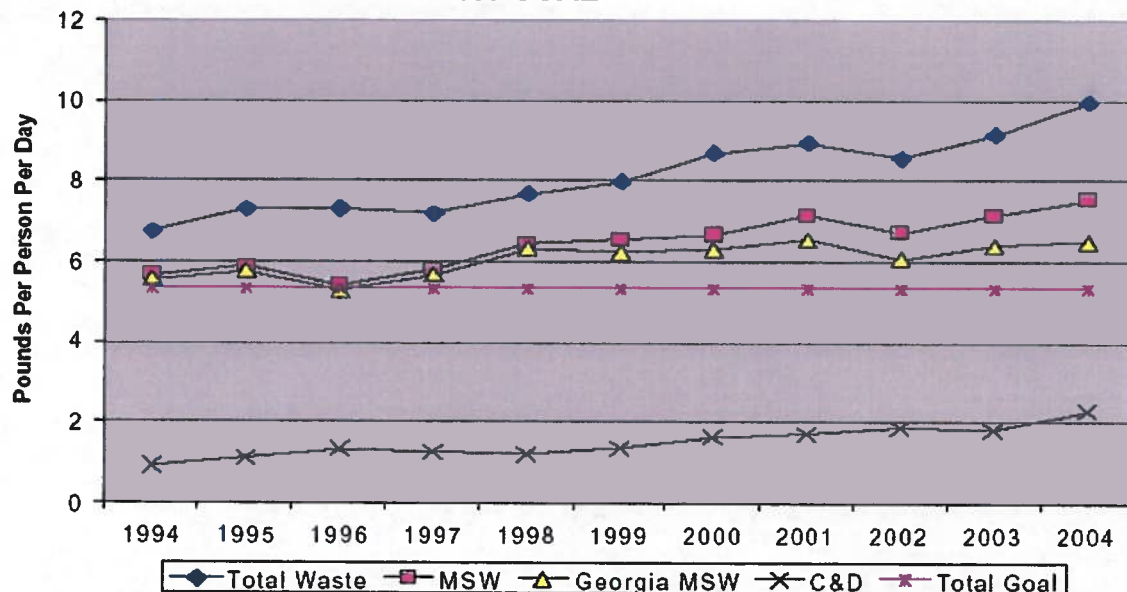
4.1 Purpose of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure that programs are in effect to reduce the per-capita production of municipal solid waste. The following is a brief summary of reduction programs for the county and each of the municipalities.

4.2 State Goals and Trends

The graph below, from R.W Beck's *State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan* indicates increases in per-capita disposal amounts of all categories of waste in Georgia. The graph shows disposal rates are increasing, moving us farther away from our reduction goal.

PER-CAPITA DAILY WASTE DISPOSAL



4.3 Inventory and Assessment of Existing Programs

Seminole County

- White goods and metals of all types may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Cardboard may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Tires may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- The city of Donalsonville accepts used motor oil and cardboard.
- Residents may deposit newspapers at a drop off station on Seminole Street in Donalsonville.
- Information on recycling, home composting, and other waste reduction techniques are available at county offices to interested citizens.

- Yard wastes are collected and hauled separately for landfilling in the inert portion of the Cambellton Landfill.

City of Donalsonville

- White goods and metals of all types may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Cardboard may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Tires may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- The city of Donalsonville accepts used motor oil and cardboard.
- Residents may deposit newspapers at a drop off station on Seminole Street in Donalsonville.
- The city provides DCA brochures on waste reduction and recycling to the public at City Hall.
- Yard wastes are collected and hauled separately for landfilling in the inert portion of the Cambellton Landfill.

Iron City

- White goods and metals of all types may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Cardboard may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- Tires may be dropped off at the Seminole County Transfer Station.
- The city of Donalsonville accepts used motor oil and cardboard.
- Residents may deposit newspapers at a drop off station on Seminole Street in Donalsonville.
- Yard wastes are collected and hauled separately for landfilling in the inert portion of the Cambellton Landfill.

4.4 Needs and Goals of Current Programs

Seminole County, Donalsonville and Iron City wish to do their part in helping the State achieve a per-capita waste reduction. Needs and goals for the county include the following:

- Compliance with all state and federal laws.
- Work with community schools to educate citizens on the need to reuse and recycle products.
- Continue to work with community leaders to promote the "Keep Georgia Beautiful" program.
- Encourage home composting in cooperation with the County Extension Office.
- Expand the number of businesses that recycle.
- Encourage the scrap tire recycling program.
- Continue salvage of white goods at the Donalsonville Transfer Station.
- Pending feasibility, establish a drop off center at the Donalsonville Transfer Station for additional recyclables.

YEAR	POPULATION	TOTAL WASTE (tons)	PER CAPITA DISPOSAL RATES
2007	9,353 people	10,944	6.41 pounds per person/day
2008	9,381 people	10,944	6.39 pounds per person/day
2009	9,410 people	10,944	6.37 pounds per person/day
2010	9,438 people	10,944	6.35 pounds per person/day

2011	9,466 people	10,944	6.33 pounds per person/day
2012	9,495 people	10,944	6.32 pounds per person/day
2013	9,523 people	10,944	6.30 pounds per person/day
2014	9,552 people	10,944	6.28 pounds per person/day
2015	9,580 people	10,944	6.26 pounds per person/day
2016	9,609 people	10,944	6.24 pounds per person/day
2017	9,637 people	10,944	6.22 pounds per person/day
This table shows how the per- capita disposal rates would drop each year if the total amount of waste disposed could be held constant as the population increases.			

If the county could hold the amount of waste constant as the population increases, by the year 2017 a 3% waste reduction would be achieved.

5. CHAPTER FIVE DISPOSAL

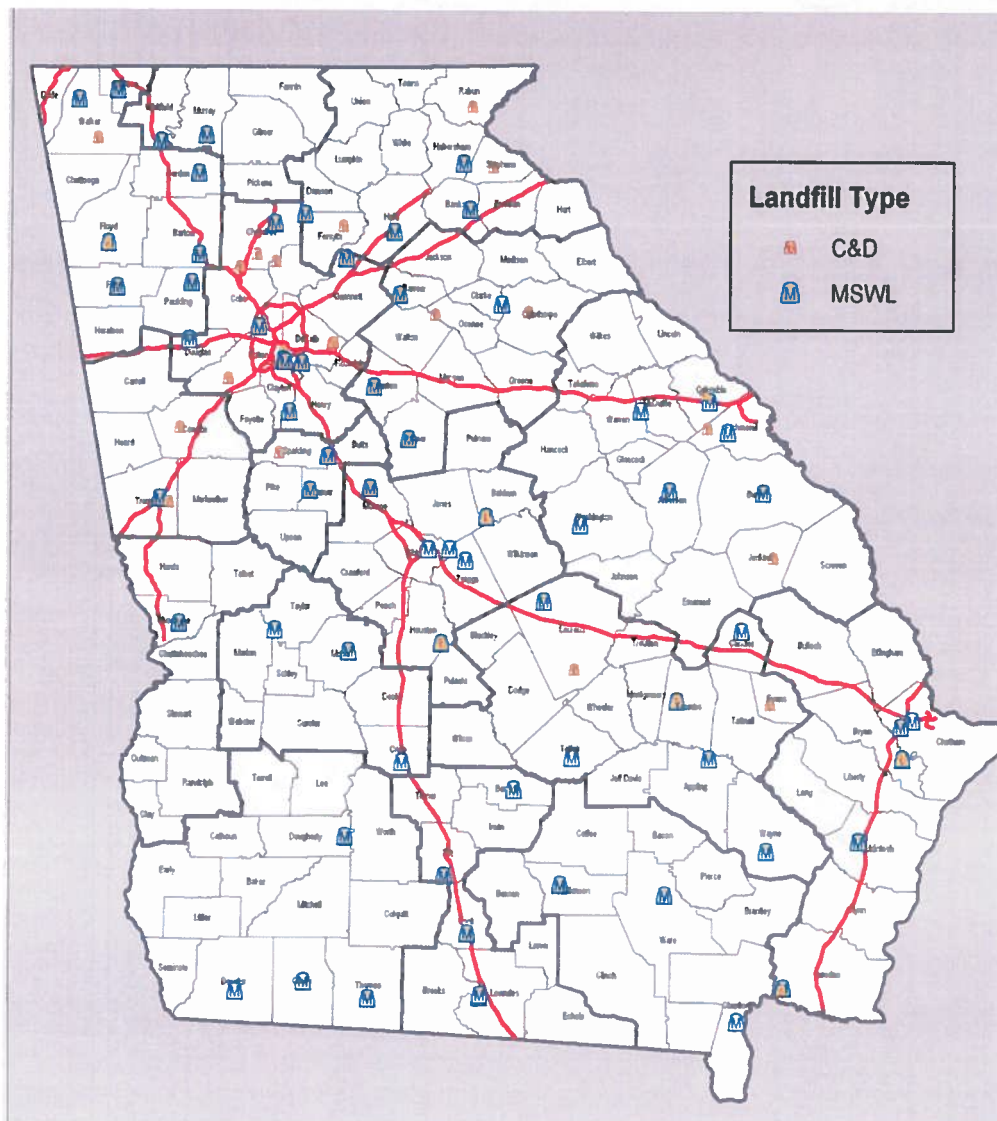
5.1 Purpose of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to identify the types of disposal facilities in the planning area and to provide assurance that the facilities are adequate for the 10 year planning period.

5.2 Inventory and Assessment

Seminole County hauls all municipal solid wastes collected in the county and cities of Donalsonville and Iron City to the Springhill Landfill in Cambellton Florida, via the Donalsonville Transfer Station. The Springhill Landfill is privately owned by Waste Management Inc. and accepts municipal solid waste, construction and demolition materials, and scrap metals. The Donalsonville Transfer Station is publicly owned by Seminole County and accepts household wastes and construction and demolition wastes only.

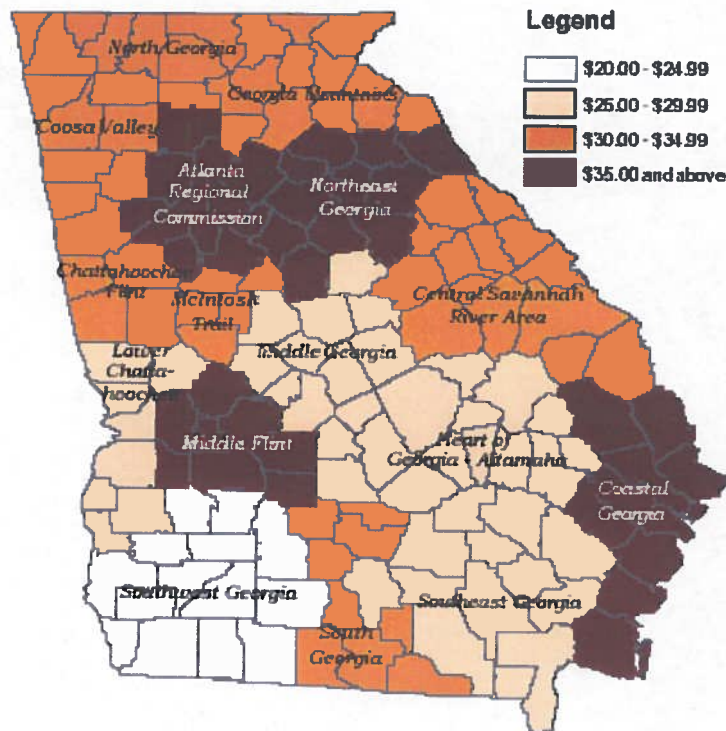
Other area landfills are shown on the map below.



5.3 State Tipping Fees

Tipping fees in southwest Georgia, shown in the illustration below, are the lowest in the state, averaging less than \$25 per ton in 2004. Such low fees do not encourage a reduction in disposal rates.

2004 GEORGIA LANDFILL TIPPING FEES



5.4 Needs and Goals

- Seminole County, Donalsonville and Iron City will ensure the sufficient disposal capacity to handle all wastes generated in the county for the next ten years and beyond.
- Seminole County, Donalsonville and Iron City are generally satisfied with the current arrangement with the Springhill Landfill, and expect to continue to dispose of all solid wastes at the Springhill Landfill in Cambellton, FL through the next ten year planning period.

5.5 Contingency Strategy

In the event the Springhill landfill in Cambellton, Florida becomes inoperable, there are a number of backup landfills that could be used. From Donalsonville, the Thomasville Landfill is roughly 65 miles away, the Decatur County Landfill south of Attapulugus is roughly 36 miles away, the Taylor County landfill near Mauk, Georgia is about 134 miles away and the Pecan Row Landfill near Valdosta is roughly 100 miles away. It is expected that execution of the contingency strategy will not take more than two weeks.

Communication to residents will be through television, radio and newspapers if the infrastructure for such methods is sufficiently unscathed by the disaster. Emergency signage and door-to-door visits could be used to convey vital information to residents if the communications infrastructure is destroyed.

6. CHAPTER SIX LAND LIMITATION

6.1 Purpose of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to indicate areas in Seminole County which are not suitable for solid waste facilities based on environmental limitations or land use and zoning restrictions. Environmental factors include floodplains, wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, steep slopes, water supply watersheds and unstable areas which are susceptible to seismic disturbances. Land use and zoning restrictions apply to developed areas, National Historic Sites, airports and jurisdictional boundaries. See land limitation map in appendix.

6.2 Basic Limitations for the Siting of Solid Waste Handling Facilities

Specifically, the following Department of Natural Resources (DNR) rules outline basic limitations for the siting of solid waste handling facilities:

6.2.1 Natural Environmental Limitations:

Water supply watersheds: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01(7)(c)1 requires that at any location within a small water supply watershed, new solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

Groundwater Recharge Areas: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.02(3)(a) requires that in significant groundwater recharge areas, DNR shall not issue permits for new solid waste landfills not having synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

Wetlands: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.03(3)(e) establishes that solid waste landfills may constitute an unacceptable use of a wetland.

River Corridors: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.04(4)(h) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills within protected river corridors.

Protected Mountains: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05(4)(l) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills in areas designated as protected mountains.

6.2.2 Criteria for siting: The following items are criteria for siting solid waste facilities under DNR Rules. Local governments preparing plans should consult with DNR for the most current applicable rules.

Zoning: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(a) requires that the site must conform to all local zoning/land use ordinances, and that written verification of such be submitted to EPD.

Airport safety: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(c) requires that new solid waste landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units shall not be within 10,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by only piston type aircraft.

Flood Plains: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(d) stipulates that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year flood plain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Wetlands: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(e) prohibits the development of solid

waste landfills in wetlands, as defined by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, unless evidence is provided by the applicant to EPD that use of such wetlands has been permitted or otherwise authorized under all other applicable state and federal laws and rules.

Fault areas: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(f) requires that new landfill units and lateral expansions of existing landfills shall not be located within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement in the Holocene Epoch unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill unit and will be protective of human health and the environment.

Seismic impact zones: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g) prohibits the development of new landfill units and lateral expansions in seismic impact zones unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site.

Unstable areas: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(h) requires owners or operators of new landfill units, existing landfill units, and lateral expansions located in unstable areas to demonstrate that engineering measures have been incorporated in the landfill unit's design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted.

Significant groundwater recharge areas: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(j) requires new solid waste landfills or expansions of existing facilities within two miles of significant groundwater recharge areas to have liners and leachate collection systems, with the exception of facilities accepting waste generated from outside the county in which the facility is located. In that case, the facility must be totally outside of any area designated as a significant groundwater recharge area.

"Hazardous wastes," as that term is defined by O.C.G.A. §12-8-62(10), as may be amended from time to time, are prohibited.

6.2.3 Required applicant actions relating to landfill siting

Applicants should always check with DNR and the local planning jurisdiction to verify procedures for siting solid waste management facilities that include but are not limited to the following:

Disposal facility siting decision: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(b) requires that whenever any applicant begins a process to select a site for a solid waste disposal facility, documentation demonstrating compliance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-26(a) be submitted to EPD; further, whenever any applicant takes action resulting in a siting decision for a publicly or privately owned solid waste disposal facility, documentation demonstrating compliance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-26(b) be submitted to EPD.

Once a site has been selected, the applicant must conduct a Hydrological Assessment in accordance with the provisions of DNR Rule 391-3-4- 23 .05(1)(k). Preparation of the land limitation element of a solid waste management plan should comply with the Solid Waste Management Act and

the Rules of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for Solid Waste Management (Chapter 391-3-4) relating to historic sites, airports, jurisdictional boundaries, access, etc. These documents should be consulted for specifics on land limitations and siting of solid waste management facilities.

If an applicant undertakes the Facilities Issues Negotiation Process pursuant to a facility siting decision, the process will be undertaken in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-32 and any guidelines issued by the Department pursuant to State law.

6.3 Written Statement of Consistency

In addition to compliance with the above rules, companies wishing to site a solid waste facility shall submit to the local governing body at least 60 days prior to filing a solid waste permit a "Written Statement of Consistency" that documents general information and how the solid waste facility will impact the community in the following areas:

- What the effect will be on local traffic surrounding the facility
- How the proposed facility will help the county contribute to the state's waste diversion goals
- What efforts will be made to visually screen the facility
- What efforts will be made to control litter and offensive odors produced by the site
- When the hours of operation will be
- The anticipated impact the proposed facility will have upon adequate collection and disposal capability within the planning area
- Types of wastes accepted or rejected
- Geographic area the site will serve
- Target tip fee or cost of operation
- Maximum haul distance
- Minimum and possibly maximum site operating life
- Profile of potential site users
- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion negatively impacts the county's ability to contribute to the state's waste reduction goal
- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in a location that is consistent with local zoning ordinances
- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion negatively impacts natural or cultural resources of the county
- What the anticipated impact will be on current solid waste management facilities.

Adjacent property owners to the proposed site shall be notified by mail at the time the written statement of consistency is submitted, and an advertisement run in the local newspaper(s) briefly describing the proposed project and where and when the public meeting will be held.

6.4 Host Fee

The host fee paid to the local government shall be negotiable, but shall be no less than \$2 per ton. A trust fund shall be established at a bank within the county chosen by the Board of County Commissioners, into which the operator shall pay \$1.00 per ton of waste disposed into this facility for the operational life of the landfill. Expenditures from the trust fund are to be approved by a committee consisting of one citizen appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and one representative of the owner/operator. Funds may be used without limitation, for off-site litter control, groundwater and surface water monitoring, provision of alternate water supplies in the event of ground-water contamination, to support waste reduction and recycling efforts in the county, and for payments to adjacent property owners and others, at the discretion of the committee, for damages caused as a result of the landfill or its related operations. The trust fund shall exist and earn interest for 20 years following the expiration of the post-closure period, and at that time the remaining funds, if any, shall be paid to the owner/operator or its successors or assigns.

6.5 Needs and Goals

Seminole County will ensure that proposed solid waste handling facilities and expansions will meet the needs of the County, will be compatible with surrounding land uses, will not be sited in areas which have been identified as having land use limitations, are consistent with this plan and all Seminole County ordinances, and will meet federal, state and local requirements. Additionally, Lee County will keep updated and make available to developers all relevant information about natural limitations, and land use.

7. CHAPTER SEVEN EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

7.1 Purpose of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the existing environmental education programs taking place in Seminole County and the cities of Donalsonville and Iron City to reduce waste.

It is important to educate the public on the importance of source reduction, recycling, composting and proper disposal of solid waste. The county and city should continue to partner with local organizations to ensure that programs are recognized each year.

7.2 Inventory and Assessment of Existing Programs

- Both the cities and county have litter control ordinances in place.
- Signage in the county and cities remind citizens not to litter and the penalties for littering.
- Cities and county utilize prisoner or probationer labor for the control of roadside litter.
- Seminole County is not currently a Keep Georgia Beautiful affiliate.
- There are not currently any active waste reduction or source reduction programs.

7.3 Programs and Agencies Available to Local Governments

There are a number of free and easily accessible DCA resources available to local governments including:

- DCA Georgia Recycling Market Directory- enables the user to search by material, company name, county, or other variables to find out information about companies and agencies that accept recyclables.
- The brochure *Composting at Home in Georgia*.
- The *Special Events Recycling Guide* is a how-to publication describing waste diversion at large public events.
- The Agricultural Pollution Prevention Program educates and provides technical assistance to farmers in best management practices (BMPs) and sustainable practices.

7.4 Needs and Goals

Objectives for educating the public on the importance of source reduction, recycling, composting and proper disposal of solid waste may include the following:

- Developing a solid waste curriculum for the Seminole County School System utilizing DCA solid waste educational materials.
- Educate the public on the costs of solid waste collection and disposal.
- Educate the public on available resources provided by the state.
- Increase education efforts in Seminole County.

8. CHAPTER EIGHT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

8.1 Purpose of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a year to year plan of action.

8.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Seminole County														
Provide DCA educational materials on composting and recycling methods	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$50	GF
Promote waste reduction and recycling education in Seminole County Schools	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a
Continue to enforce anti-litter ordinance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a
City of Donalsonville														
Encourage local interest and involvement in compost education and demonstration projects in cooperation with the County Extension Agency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	None	n/a
Provide DCA educational materials on composting and recycling methods	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$50/city	GF
Continue to enforce anti-litter ordinance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	None	n/a
Utilize prisoner or probationer labor for the control of roadside litter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	None	n/a
City of Iron City														
Provide DCA educational materials on composting and recycling methods	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$50	GF

COLLECTION	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Seminole County														
Continue to allow residents to contract directly with private hauler for collection of residential roll out containers and commercial dumpsters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Residents	\$182,000/yr	FEES
Rely on residents for collection of aluminum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Residents	None	n/a
Continue to sell metals to private recycler	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a
Continue to encourage solid waste reduction through education and to make modifications if necessary to the existing collection practices to minimize the amount of waste disposed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a
City of Donalsonville														
Continue to use city personnel and equipment to service residential roll out containers, and commercial dumpsters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$170,000/yr	FEES
Rely on residents for collection of aluminum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Residents	None	n/a
Continue to encourage solid waste reduction through education and to make modifications if necessary to the existing collection practices to minimize the amount of waste disposed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	None	n/a
City of Iron City														
Continue to use city personnel and equipment to service residential roll out containers, and commercial dumpsters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$25,000/yr	FEES
Rely on residents for collection of aluminum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Residents	None	n/a
Continue to encourage solid waste reduction through education and to make modifications if necessary to the existing collection practices to minimize the amount of waste disposed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	None	n/a

DISPOSAL SERVICES		FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Seminole County															
Periodically review their waste disposal practices to ensure services continue to be met.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Residents	NONE	n/a
Continue to allow residents to contract, on a subscription basis, with private waste contractor who hauls to the Donalsonville Transfer Station, and then the Springhill Landfill in Florida.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Residents	\$182,000/yr	FEES
City of Donalsonville															
Periodically review their waste disposal practices to ensure services continue to be met.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	NONE	FEES
Continue to use city staff and equipment to haul waste to the Donalsonville Transfer Station and then to the Springhill Landfill in Florida.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$170,000/yr	FEES
City of Iron City															
Periodically review their waste disposal practices to ensure services continue to be met		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	NONE	n/a
Continue to use city staff and equipment to haul waste to the Donalsonville Transfer Station and then to the Springhill Landfill in Florida.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$25,000/yr	FEES

LAND LIMITATION	FY'07	FY'08	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12	FY'13	FY'14	FY'15	FY'16	FY'17	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Seminole County, Donalsonville, Iron City														
Ensure that existing Land Limitation map reflects all criteria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a
Seminole County will ensure that potential siting of solid waste facilities are not on areas with environmental limitations or where land use and zoning restrictions prohibit landfill siting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a
Seminole County will require that applicants wishing to cite a landfill must conduct a Hydrological Assessment in accordance with the provisions of DNR Rule 391-3-4-23.05(1)(k).	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a
Seminole County will require that if an applicant undertakes the Facilities Issues Negotiation Process pursuant to a facility siting decision, the process will be undertaken in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-32 and any guidelines issued by the Department pursuant to State law.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a
Seminole County will require that companies wishing to site a solid waste facility shall submit to the local governing body at least 60 days prior to filing a solid waste permit a "Written Statement of Consistency" that documents general information and how the solid waste facility will impact the community	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a
Seminole County will require that a host fee paid to the local government no less than \$2 per ton.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	None	n/a

WASTE REDUCTION	FY'07	FY'08	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12	FY'13	FY'14	FY'15	FY'16	FY'17	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Seminole County, Donalsonville, Iron City														
Continue salvage program for white goods and metal at Donalsonville Transfer Station	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County and Cities	None	n/a
Establish a drop-off center for additional types of recyclables		X										County and Cities	None	n/a
Support efforts of private aluminum recyclers and voluntary recyclers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County and Cities	None	n/a
Comply with all state and federal laws	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County and Cities	None	n/a
Establish a drop off center at the County Landfill for additional types of recyclables			X									County and Cities	None	n/a
Work with community schools to educate citizens on the need to reuse and recycle products	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County and Cities	None	n/a
Encourage the scrap tire recycling program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County and Cities	None	n/a
Educate the public on available resources provided by the state	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County and Cities	None	n/a
Continue separate collection of yard wastes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County and Cities	(included in fees)	FEES

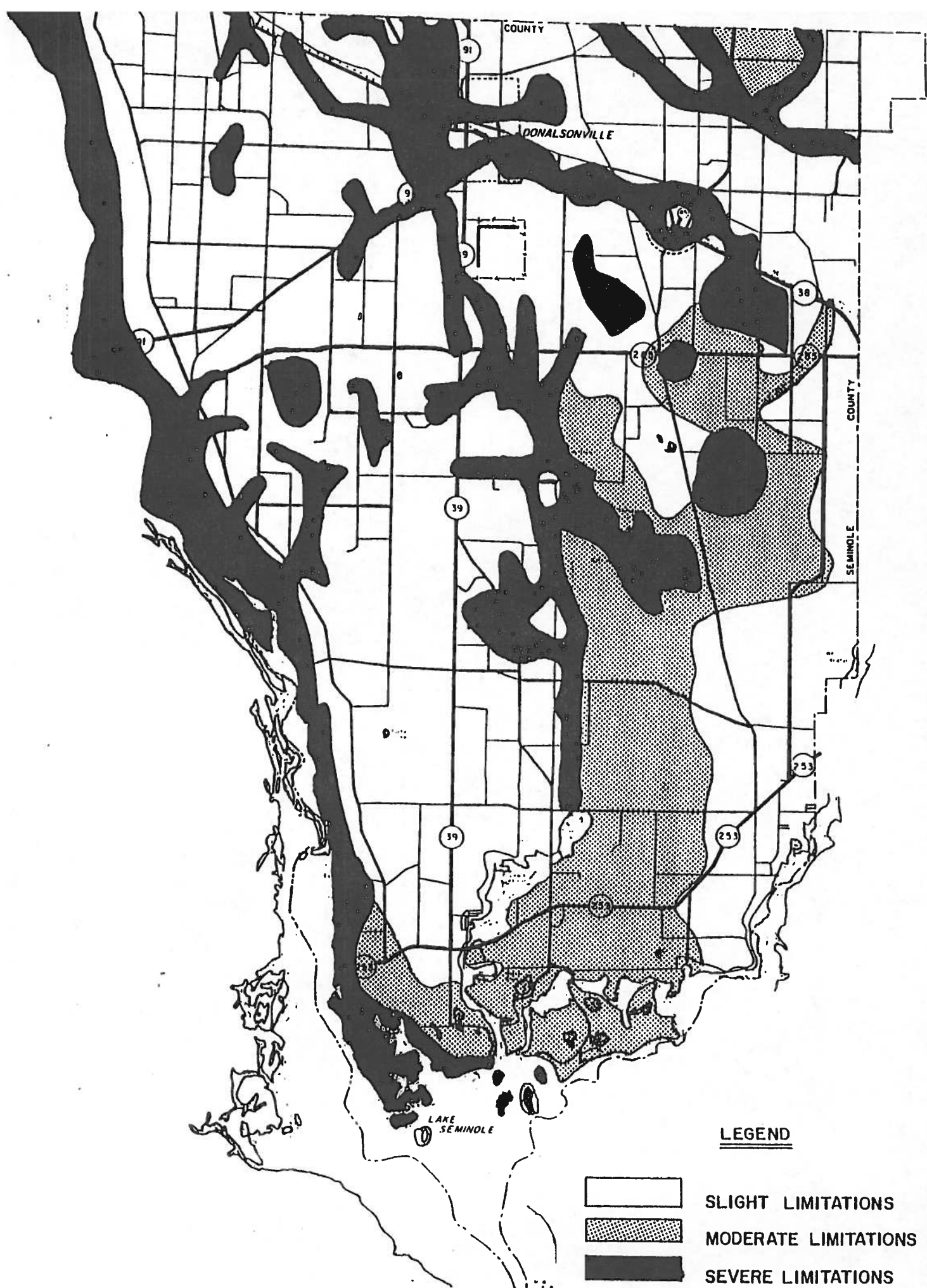
LAND LIMITATION MAP

The Land Limitation Map depicts the geographic suitability of land within the county for the purpose of siting a solid waste handling facility.

In the areas designated **SEVERE LIMITATIONS**, generally the soil is too porous, the relief too steep, the proximity to a waterway too close, or typically some combination of these factors. These areas are not suitable for siting a waste handling facility.

In the areas designated **MODERATE LIMITATIONS**, generally at least one of the above variables, often soil type, makes the area somewhat unsuitable for siting a waste handling facility.

In the areas designated **SLIGHT LIMITATIONS**, the soil type, relief, proximity to streams, might allow the siting of a waste handling facility.



SOIL SUITABILITY FOR SANITARY LANDFILLS

LIST OF ADDITIONAL HAULERS

Additional Local Haulers

Veolia (Formerly Onyx Waste Services)

5727 Newton Road

Albany GA 31707

Phone: (229) 639-2814

Allied Waste (Formerly Haul Ing)

1515 Pecan Lane

Albany, GA 31707

800-404-2951

229-432-5311

Seminole Sanitation Service Inc.

4433 Skyline Drive

Camilla, GA 31730

229-336-8400

Trans Waste Services

411 Roosevelt Ave.

Albany, GA 31702

229-888-5200

PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT



Where? The Donalsonville City Hall meeting room

When? March 21, 2007 at 5:30 p.m.

For more information call Shane Kelsey at the Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center at 229-522-3552



Let's Talk Trash!

Seminole County and the Cities of Donalsonville and Iron City will hold a joint public meeting to inform the public about plans to update the Seminole County Solid Waste Management Plan. The purpose of this meeting is to solicit public input for the update. All interested persons are encouraged to attend!

SOLID WASTE JOINT PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE
**Seminole County and the Cities of Donalsonville and Iron City Solid Waste Plan Ten-
Year Update**

Seminole County and the Cities of Donalsonville and Iron City will hold a joint public hearing to inform the public about plans to update the Seminole County Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). This important public hearing will be held at 5:00 p.m. on the 25th of April at the Donalsonville City Hall meeting room. The SWMP outlines plans for solid waste collection, disposal, education and waste reduction strategies designed to assist Georgia achieve a reduction in the per-capita generation of solid waste.

The purpose of this meeting is to solicit public input for the update to the SWMP. All interested persons are invited to attend. For more information contact Shane Kelsey at the Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center at 229-522-3552.

CAPACITY ASSURANCE LETTER



OCT 23 2006

WASTE MANAGEMENT

4945 Hwy. 273
Campbellton, FL 32426
(850) 263-7100
(800) 723-2966
(850) 263-2721 Fax

October 17, 2006

Mr. Tommy Rodgers
7641 Paradise Drive
Donalsonville, GA-39845

Dear Mr. Rodgers:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the cities of Donalsonville, Iron City and all of Seminole County from 2007 to 2017. The FDEP permit number for this facility is # 0000475-004-SO. This assurance is based upon the cities of Donalsonville, Iron City and all of Seminole County disposing of approximately 11,218 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

We thank Donalsonville, Iron City and all of Seminole County for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Should you have any question concerning this matter, please call me at (850) 263-5950.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Achaya'.

Achaya Kelapanda
District Manager

RESOLUTIONS

**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE SEMINOLE COUNTY CONSOLIDATED
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

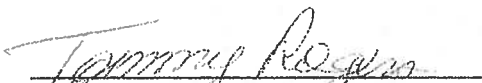
WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Seminole County, Georgia, the Mayor and City Council of Donalsonville, and the Mayor and City Council of Iron City have found it necessary to prepare a solid waste management plan for Donalsonville, Iron City and Seminole County to meet the needs associated with the collection, disposal, and reduction of solid waste in the communities and to ensure the planned orderly strategy for solid waste management policies that protect the public health, safety and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the update and adoption of this revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan will ensure that the County remains in compliance with state law and retains its eligibility for solid waste loans, grants and permits;

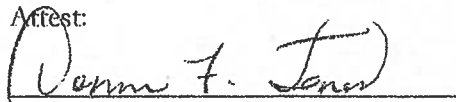
AND WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has reviewed this solid waste management plan and found the plan to be in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the County Commission of Seminole County, Georgia does hereby adopt the revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan for Seminole County.

Adopted this 13th day of November, 2007.



County Commission Chairman
Tommy Rodgers
Seminole County, Georgia

Attest:


County Clerk
Donna Jones

(seal)

**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE SEMINOLE COUNTY CONSOLIDATED
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

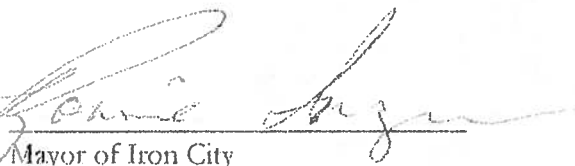
WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Seminole County, Georgia, the Mayor and City Council of Donalsonville, and the Mayor and City Council of Iron City have found it necessary to prepare a solid waste management plan for Donalsonville, Iron City and Seminole County to meet the needs associated with the collection, disposal, and reduction of solid waste in the communities and to ensure the planned orderly strategy for solid waste management policies that protect the public health, safety and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the update and adoption of this revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan will ensure that the County remains in compliance with state law and retains its eligibility for solid waste loans, grants and permits;

AND WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has reviewed this solid waste management plan and found the plan to be in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management;

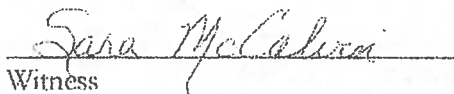
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and City Council of Iron City, Georgia do hereby adopt the revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan for Seminole County.

Adopted this 29 day of Oct, 2007.



Mayor of Iron City
Ronnie Ingram

Attest:



Witness

(scal)

**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE SEMINOLE COUNTY CONSOLIDATED
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Seminole County, Georgia, the Mayor and City Council of Donalsonville, and the Mayor and City Council of Iron City have found it necessary to prepare a solid waste management plan for Donalsonville, Iron City and Seminole County to meet the needs associated with the collection, disposal, and reduction of solid waste in the communities and to ensure the planned orderly strategy for solid waste management policies that protect the public health, safety and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the update and adoption of this revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan will ensure that the County remains in compliance with state law and retains its eligibility for solid waste loans, grants and permits;

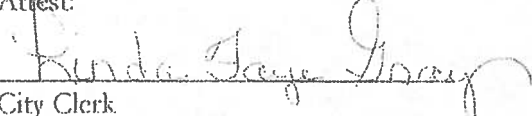
AND WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has reviewed this solid waste management plan and found the plan to be in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and City Council of Donalsonville, Georgia do hereby adopt the revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan for Seminole County.

Adopted this 6th day of November, 2007.



Mayor of Donalsonville
David Fain

Attest:


City Clerk
Linda Faye Gray

(seal)



COPY

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Mike Beatty
COMMISSIONER

Sonny Perdue
GOVERNOR

December 6, 2007

Honorable Ronnie Ingram
Mayor, City of Iron City
P.O. Box 249
Iron City, GA 39859-0249

Dear Honorable Ingram:

We have received notification that Seminole County, the City of Donalsonville, and the City of Iron City have adopted the 2007 - 2017 Solid Waste Management Plan that meets the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to notify you that Seminole County, the City of Donalsonville, and the City of Iron City remain eligible for solid waste permits, grants and loans.

As you have experienced, in addition to proper and thorough long-range planning, effective solid waste management requires the ability to adapt when circumstances indicate that such action is necessary. Through continued review, and revision when necessary, solid waste planning provides your local government with more control over its destiny and assists you in dealing more effectively with both short-term and long-term management decisions.

We commend you for your hard work and dedication. If you have any questions regarding your solid waste management plan, please call Karen Vickers in our Office of Environmental Management at (404) 679-3152.

Sincerely,

Mike Beatty
Commissioner

MB/kev

cc: Dan Bollinger, Sr., Executive Director, Southwest Georgia RDC
Shane Kelsey, Southwest Georgia RDC



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

COPY

Mike Beatty
COMMISSIONER

Sonny Perdue
GOVERNOR

December 6, 2007

Honorable David Fain
Mayor, City of Donalsonville
P.O. Box 308
Donalsonville, GA 39845-0308

Dear Honorable Fain:

We have received notification that Seminole County, the City of Donalsonville, and the City of Iron City have adopted the 2007 - 2017 Solid Waste Management Plan that meets the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to notify you that Seminole County, the City of Donalsonville, and the City of Iron City remain eligible for solid waste permits, grants and loans.

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Sincerely,


Mike Beatty
Commissioner

MB/kev

cc: Dan Bollinger, Sr., Executive Director, Southwest Georgia RDC
Shane Kelsey, Southwest Georgia RDC



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

COPY

Mike Beatty
COMMISSIONER

Sonny Perdue
GOVERNOR

December 6, 2007

Honorable Tommy Rodgers
Chair, Seminole County Commission
200 South Knox Avenue, Suite 3
Donalsonville, GA 39845-1590

Dear Honorable Rodgers:

We have received notification that Seminole County, the City of Donalsonville, and the City of Iron City have adopted the 2007 - 2017 Solid Waste Management Plan that meets the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to notify you that Seminole County, the City of Donalsonville, and the City of Iron City remain eligible for solid waste permits, grants and loans.

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Sincerely,

Mike Beatty
Commissioner

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cc: Dan Bollinger, Sr., Executive Director, Southwest Georgia RDC
Shane Kelsey, Southwest Georgia RDC